INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1889.

Our specialty is a \$12 Overcoat that is old all around us for \$15. We actually ave you \$3. These Coats are in Kereys, Corkscrews and Cassimeres.

Men, and Boys and Children.

All the new styles and shades at low prices. Boys' Caps at 15 cents and up-

5 & 7 West Washington St.

L. STRAUSS, Proprietor.

WHEN INDICATIONS. MONDAY-Fair, cooler weather.

Whereby we mean Overcoats and whereof Gray Cassimeres, extro. sizes, \$10. Light Brown Meltor, salk-lined and faced,

Dark Gray Meltor, \$6.
Dark Olive Melton, \$6.
Light Brown Cassimeres, \$15; silk-faced.
Corkscrews and wide-wale Worsteds,
from \$10 to \$18.

Light Brown Worsteds, \$18.

Dark Brown, Melton, silk-faced, \$18.

Light Brown Cassimeres, silk-faced, \$18.50.

Gray and Brown wide-wale Worsteds, Light Frown wide-wale Worsteds, \$22;

Box coats—very nobby. Fine, Montagnacs—as good a garment as The largest and most complete line of Orercoats in the market.
We are manufacturers — save you one

Instruments and Appliances WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'s Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

RACE PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH.

If the Question Can Be Solved, Bishop Newman

Says, Christianity Alone Can Do It.

his sentiments regarding the negro problem

during an address to the students of Cen-

tral Tennessee College, an institution con-

ducted under the auspices of the Northern

Methodist Church. Bishop Newman head-

ed the delegates to the conference on a

visit to the college, and, after all had been

welcomed by President Braden, Bishop

Newman was introduced. He spoke with

earnestness, and was frequently inter-rupted by applause. After referring to the work of the church, which, he said, "is the

greatest Protestant denomination in the

world, and has given large promises of latent capabilities and excited hopes to be

realized in the years that are to come," Bishop Newman spoke of the negro problem

"I suppose that it has occurred to you

that we are attempting to solve a problem in this country never before attempted; at all events, never before solved. I put you to the challenge to point to me a single race in the history of the world that has been

emancipated by others which ever amount-

ed to anything. It is one of the most sol-

emn problems in history. It seems to me

Such have succeeded. We, therefore, under

the power of our higher Christian civiliza-

tion, propose to solve the question with a

people whose condition has suddenly and

radically been changed, and that by the

power of this Christian civilization shall

rise to manhood that shall be distin-

guised for purity, for industry, for intel-

ligence and for renown. This is the solemn

question; this is the deep, underlying thought of the statesman of to-day, of the

philanthropist and of the church, and if

Christianity fails to do this, then Chris-

ancestors that they were enslaved. It is no !

fault of yours that their descendents were

whether you prove the exception to what

Bishop Newman then referred to the past

"Your problem, to the observer, contains

two features. The one is that those who

were immediately emancipated so con-

ducted themselves as to commend their

pureness, radustry, frugality, temperance and piety not only to their own immediate

successors, but to all coming generations.

while their sons and daughters have taken

advantage of the privileges accruing to

them by the munificence of the govern-

ment which gave them emancipation. This

new generation is a living emblem to the

capability long contained by the African, and of latent capacities which are yet des-

tiped to unfold themselves and astonish the

world. For I do not hesitate to say the

branch of your race has a history as con-

spicuous and as illustrious as either of the

other branches of humanity. You can

rapidly discover the glory of your past

history, and I believe it is in your power to

rival the glory of the past by a history more

Dr. Hartsell, secretary of the Freedman's

Aid and Southern Education Society, in an

address to the conference, touched upon

the negro problem. He began by saying

that the greatest missionary field in the

world is the sixteen Southern States, among

both the white and colored peeple. Con-

tinuing, he said the great need of the mis-

sionary work in the South is intelligent

and consecrated men. "There is no neces-

sity for being afraid of the negro question,"

said Dr. Hartsell. "The negro is here, and

here to stay. Not less than five hundred

negro babies are born every day in the . Southern States." The only way to settle the question, the speaker thought, is to ed-

The Dakotas Ready for Statehood.

lette has the constitutions of North and

South Dakota, and the official election re-

turns, ready to forward to President Harri-

son, and will forward them to-morrow.

They have been delayed to enable the Gov-

ernor to prepare copies of the schedule and

the report of the joint committee in dispos-

ing of the territorial property. All the

matter in the constitutions, schedule and

commission's report has been carefully in-

dexed and arranged for special convenience

of the President, whose proclamation is ex-pected to follow a few days after the offi-

Robbed of \$2,500 by Highwaymen.

CASTLETON, N. D., Oct. 20 .- Word was re-

Castleton, N. D., Oct. 20.—Word was received here last evening of a highway robbery, which occurred near Arthur, seventeen miles north of here. M. Collett, agent of the Northwestern Elevator Company, of that place, had received \$2,500 in gold, which, during the day, he took to Hunter, the nearest banking town, to change into small bills for greater convenience in paying off wheat checks. As he was returning alone, at about 8:30 P. M., he was stopped by two men with revolvers about two miles from home, and relieved of the money. Both men made their escape, and there is no clew to their whereabouts.

cial documents arrive in Washington.

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 12,-Governor Mel-

ucate the whites and the blacks.

glorious in the future.

might be called the rule of history.'

history of the race, and said:

tianity is a failure. It was no fault of your

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

NOTION DEPARTMENT

In Trimmings, Muffs, Boas, Capes.

FURS, FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

MUFFLERS, for Men and Boys.

Clean bright styles, at right prices.

OUR NEW VESTIBULED TRAIN Departing each day at 2:45 p. m. for Cincipnati, connecting in same depot with the F. F. V. (Fast-Flying Virginian) for Washington. Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, also with the fast B. & O. trains for the same points, is increasing the popularity this train has enjoyed for years as the quickest time possible to be had to Washington and Baltimore. The scenery is unsurpassed. The Fast-Flying Virginian over the Chesapeake & Ohio is one of the finest trains in the country, vestibuled throughout and runs din-ingear. If you are going to Washington or Balti-timore we can save you hours in time, or if you want to pass through Washington and Baltimore en route to Philadelphia or New York, take the Big Four.

Depart for N. Y. and Boston, lui *4:00 a m, *2:50 p m Clevel'd and the Fast 10:45 a m G'd Rapids and N'th 10.30 m, 2:45 pm

CINCINNA'EL DIVISION 6:4.5 m 10:50 a m *2:45 p m Arrive... 10:35 am 11/16 am 4:55 pm 8:45 pm CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. *7:55 a m *2:45 p m. 5:00 p m *11:00 a m 12:10 p m. *10:50 p m ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

Depart for St. Louis and Kan. Cy.*11:05 a m. *11:05 p m Arrive from St. Louis and K. Cy. *3:45 a m. 4:00 p m

Arrive from St. Louis and K. Cy. *3:45 a m, *2:35 p m

T. H'te and Mattoon 10:35 a m, *6:25 p m Depart......7:10 am *11:10 am 5:15 pm *11:10 pm Arrive.....*3:30 am 10:35 am *2:35 pm 6:10 pm *Daily. J. H. MARTIN. D. P. A.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S SUIT.

With Her Sister She Seeks to Recover \$125,-000 from a Buffalo Glucose Company.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 20 .- Susan B. Anthony, the woman suffragist, and her sister, Mary S. Anthony, have begun suit against the American Glucose Company, of Buffalo, for \$125,000. It appears from the complaint that in 1883 the Leavenworth (Kan.) Sugar Company (in which the plaintiffs, with their brother, Col. D. R. Anthony, were large stockholders), together with the Firminich Sugar Company, the American Grape Sugar Company and the Peoria Sugar Refinery, were consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the American Glucose Company. This corporation was organized under the law of the State of New Jersey, but its business office and neadquarters are located in Buffalo, on account of the stringency of the New Jersey

Under the agreement by which the con-solidation was effected, Colonel Anthony and his sisters should, it is claimed, have received \$125,000 in stock at par value as their share in the newly-organized company, but the defendant never issued to Colonel Anthony or his sisters the stock to which they claim they are entitled, and though annual dividends have been declared and large profits made, the defendant has never paid any dividends on the Anthony interest. Colonel Anthony has transferred his rights to his sisters that the action may be more conveniently brought. This action is brought to compel the de-fendant to issue the stock to plaintiffs to which they claim they are entitled; to account for the concern's affairs since the organization of the consolidated company. and to pay back dividends. In the answer the defendants claim that the defunct corporations should also have been made defendants in the action. The Misses Anthony are in moderate circumstances.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

A Lamp Comes in Contact with a Keg of Powder, and Sixteen Men Are Badly Hurt.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 20 .- A disastrous explosion occurred, yesterday, in a coal mine at Bryant Switch, fifty miles south of here, in the Choctaw Nation. A miner's lamp came in contact with a keg of powder. The explosion of the powder caused an explosion of coal dust which set the mine on fire. Sixteen men were in the mine, the shaft of which is 500 feet deep. The work of rescuing the unfortunates was completed about dark last evening. All of them were taken out more or less injured. Four were horribly burned, and at last accounts were not expected to recover. Mr. O'Brien, one of the owners of the mine, came in at 1 o'clock this morning on the north-bound passenger and returned on the southern-bound train with several hundred feet of hose and other necessary machinery with which to extinguish the fire.

Victims of the Mt. Auburn Accident. CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Agnes Hoch-stetter, one of the victims of the Mt. Au-burn incline plane accident last Tuesday. died at the Cincinnati Hospital to-day of injuries by the crash of the car at the bottom of the incline. Miss Lillian Oskamp and Mr. Joseph McFadden, who were also

Governor Foraker Recovering.

injured, are doing well to-night, with a fair and a much improved prospect of recovery.

COLUMBUS, C., Oct. 20.—Governor For-aker passed the dangerous point in his sickness yesterday afternoon, and to-night is resting finely. His physicians say he is on the road to recovery, but will not be able to be out for three or four days.

No fictitious certificates, but solid facts, testify the marvelous cures by Ayer's Sursaparilla.

TO COME BEFORE CONGRESS

Measures of Public Interest That Will Worry Senators and Representatives.

Views of Legislators on the Chinese Question, Civil Service, Education, the Tariff and Revenue Systems, and an Election Law.

How a Government Band Is Expected to Assist in Allaying Sectional Feeling.

Ex-Secretary Bayard's Return to the Senate to Be Vigorously Opposed by Gray and His Friends-War Records of Army Officers.

WHAT CONGRESS WILL DO.

Important Measures Which Will Be Discussed at the Approaching Session.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- "It is our purpose to do everything possible to bring about more friendly relations between the United States and the Celestial Empire, but I do not pretend to say any degree of success will follow the effort, as there is so much prejudice against our people by Americans," reports to the contrary are untrue. Your missionaries have made a great many converts in China, There is no reason why our strained relations with the United States should be continued, and I hope they may be relieved. However, I see very little hope just now."

Talks with a half dozen or more experienced and well-known men in Congress do not disclose the least sentiment in favor of giving the Chinese any more latitude than is now extended for their immigration to this country. Not only will the present laws be maintained, but there is little, if any, doubt that a cordon of mounted police will be established on the Northwestern frontier to keep Mongolians from

To questions propounded to one Senator and six members of the House on the Chinese and other questions, and as to what, in their opinion, would be done in the way of legislation at the approaching session of Congress, they said: Senator Dolph, of Oregon (Republican) -"Congress having taken action in the matter of immigration of Chinese laborers, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 20.—Bishop John and whatever injustice may have been done citizens of China, holding return certificates, I think no attempt will be P. Newman, of Nebraska, who is presiding over the deliberations of the Tennessee made to remove it by a repeal or modifica-tion of the act. I intend to re-introduce Conference of the Northern Methodist Church in this city, has given utterance to

my coast-defense bill, and believe it will bring about some kind of legislation. We must adopt a general plan for fending our coasts, and I think Congress is now ready The interstate commerce and civil-service laws will be amended, but neither will be repealed. Senator Blair will bring forward his educational bill again, but one cannot foretell the action on it in the House. The management of the Pension Office will be investigated. We must carry out our pledges, and revise the tariff." Representative Brown, of Indiana, (Republican)-"I was one of the very few who voted against the bill excluding Chinese,

a violation of the Burlingame treaty. But now I am in favor of excluding the Chinese. The United States should go further, and cut off all relations with the Chinese Empire. The Chinese cannot come here and be treated with any fairness. The Chinese have been used infamously by the American people, and the government has permitted such action to go on. The Chinaman is indus-trious, lawabiding, and a good citizen. He is never a pauper, never strikes or violates his agreement, never an Anarchist and never engages in a riot. He does not bethe law of successful emancipation is that they who would be free must first strike the blow themselves; must have risen in their own might against tyranny, against any form of oppression, whether political or ecclesiastical, or politico-ecclesiastical. time our country should not be hypocritical

> toward China. It ought to cut off all rela-"I do not favor the abolition of the present Civil-service Commission unless something can be substituted for it, which is better, and I think a great many difficulties are in the way of such a substitution. But why not proportion the offices out among the Representatives in Congress, and when vacancies occur notify them, as is done in the case of appointments to Annapolis and West Point.

"The first thing to be done by Congress, in my opinion, is to revise the revenue system. The revenues from that source need emancipated; so the question then recurs | only be reduced by the repeal of the tax on tobacco and snuff, and the tax on alcohol used in the arts, which, together with a reduction of the tax on sugar, similar to that proposed by the Mills bill, I think would be adequate for all the purposes of the government. I think this might be done under a motion to suspend

"The Congress of the United States undoubtedly has power to supervise congressional elections. They are thoroughly national, and, perhaps, the only national election known to the Constitution. The question as to what shall be done in this connection is full of difficulties. The laws have to be enforced by State tribunals, and the witnesses and everybody else concerned in the cases are taken out of the community which is in sym-pathy with the violation of the law, and it will be almost utterly impossible to secure a conviction for that reason. A statute cannot be enforced when it is obnoxious to public opinion. But the United States government should do everything it can under the Constitution to enforce the law to secure to the colored man the actual right to vote, and if that cannot be done, Congress should deprive the States in which they reside of representation in Congress to an extent based upon the number of colored men thus debarred from their

rights as citizens. Representative Hill. of Illinois (Rep.)-"Something may be done towards enlarging the coinage of silver. The interstatecommerce law will likely be amended, and the race question will come up in connection with the proposition of the federal government assuming control of the elections. We will try to revise the tariff. The poor planter gets the credit for all the opposition to the sugar tax, but, as a matter of fact, he is a very uninfluential factor. The real influence brought to bear is that of the capitalists interested in the hundred millions of dollars worth of sugar imported every year for refining purposes. There would be no difficulty in effecting a proper adjustment of the tariff if it were not for the fact that the Southern Democrats, who are so ready to make reductions on all other kinds of goods, bring a solid objection when sugar-cane is men-

Representative Owens, of Ohio, (Dem.)-There will be an effort to legislate for the control of congressional elections, but, as the purpose of this movement is transparent, no such partisan legislation can become law. Any attempt on the part of the Republicans to increase their slender majority by throwing out Democratic members will be resisted, and I believe the minority will be found quite as powerful to resist as the majority will be to enact ob-

noxious laws.' Representative Outhwaite, of Ohio, (Dem.) -"An attempt will be made to pass a general election law, and, so far as I can judge, the law desired by the majority will be of a partisan character. The Republicans will not attempt to revise the rules of the House in an obnoxious way, or so as to deprive the minority of its rights, for no other reason than that their majority is so small they can do nothing with the rules without the consent of the minority. The majority will attempt to revise the tariff, but they

will find greater difficulty in framing a bill than the Democrats did in the last Congress, and I believe they will fail. The Pension Office will be investigated in the early part of the session."

Representative Candler, of Georgia, (Dem.)—"The internal revenue and civil-service laws must be abolished. One is a pernicious burden; the other a fraud."

Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, (Dem.)—"Intelligence is the only thing that will settle the race question. But the Blair educational bill will not solve the problem. It would give some relief to the treasuries of some States to have a large fund devoted by the government to popular education, but on the other hand it might destroy the vigor with which the people of the States have always been taught to deal with their affairs. They might come to feel dependent upon the government and cease their own efforts, and that would be deplorable. Still, I think an effort will be made to pass the Blair bill. Congress must not attempt to control the elections in the States. It has no right to interfere, and to do it will make trouble." has no right to interfere, and to do it will make trouble."

THE MARINE BAND. It Will Drive Away Sectional Feelings by Playing National Airs in the South.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Washington, Oct. 20 .- For several years the Secretaries of War and Navy have declined to permit barrack and marine bands to leave this post for the purpose of furnishing music on public occasions at a distance. The reason assigned has been two-fold. First it was not thought to be the proper thing to permit a band paid out of the government Treasury to come in competition with private bands, and secondly, it says the private secretary to the new Chinese minister here. "The work of American missionaries in China," he says, further, "is effective, and they are treated well, and reports to the contrary are untrue. Your last succeeded in overcoming these objectives and the contrary are untrue. Your objections, and has secured the services of the Marine Band at the centennial celebra-tion at Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 21, when the ratification of the federal Constitution will take place. One of the principal objections in granting leave for the Marine Band to attend this celebration is to demonstrate to the Southern people that there is no prejudice against them, and that there is no desire on the part of the administration to draw the line against the South. Thus privileges which have been refused persons in the North are granted to the South, that there may be no ground whatever for Southerners to claim that Northern Republicans are trying to keep up sectional feeling.

WOULD LIKE TO BE A SENATOR. Ex-Secretary of State Bayard Anxious to Get Back Into Public Life.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- Ex-Secretary of State and ex-Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, is figuring to get back into public life. He wants to be returned to the Senate. The Delaware Democrats have come to regard Bayard as their mascot, and are laying their overthrow last year, by which Mr. Blodgett, a Republican, was elected to the United States Senate, to the fact that Mr. Bayard had stepped outside the State and entered a federal office and was not personally at the head of the campaign. It is said he will be offered the nomination for Governor next year unless he de-clines it in advance. The first vacancy in the Senate will not occur until March 3, 1893over three years hence-when the term of Gray, who is Bayard's successor, will expire. This is the place that Bayard is looking for, but Gray and his friends are bit-terly opposed to the return of the ex-Secretary of State, and the prospects are that a very acrimonious personal fight will ensue. Senator Gray, it will be remem-bered, wanted to get the place on the Sueme Bench given either to Mr. Lamar or Mr. Fuller, and his friends claim that if Bayard had stood by him as he should have done Gray would have been appointed.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

Gen. Raum Is Not Trammeled, and Will Conduct the Pension Office for the Public Good. Weshington Special to Chicago Inter Ocean.

General Raum, in accepting this office, has made another sacrifice for the Republican party. It is well known among lawyers here that he has a very large practice, and that he has been exceptionally successful since he resigned his position as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The annual value of his practice is estimated at not than \$20,000. He neither sought nor sought The President selected him as his personal choice, and consulted only with the members of his official family as to his appointment. He has given General Raum absolute control of the Pension Office, and will hold the new Com-missioner responsible for everything relat-ing to it. Secretary Noble heartily cooperates with the President in this matter, and is relieved to find a Commissioner who is a good lawyer, a remarkable administrative officer, and thoroughly experienced in the methods of departmental work. General Raum accepted the position on no other conditions, and will at once devote himself to the important duties of his office. He will have a difficult task to extricate pension matters from the tangle in which Corporal Tanner left them. General Raum himself says: "I go into office untrammeled by any preconceived notions. I will find the laws there and will

try to execute them fairly and to the satisfaction of the public and the soldiers. The Commissioner executes, and does not make the laws. My record in the internal revenue service will give the public some idea of my methods, and I hope my military record will give assurance that my appointment is not prejudical to the interests of Some reference was made to the recent

trouble about the Pension Office, and General Raum promptly responded that that was past, and he had nothing to do with it. As to matters of policy, of course he had nothing to say, as he preferred to become acquainted with the business of the office before announcing any plan of pro-cedure. "Besides," he added, "I have not had the time to think much about it. I had no definite information about my appointment until last Wednesday, when a member of the Cabinet told me I might expect something in a few days."

MINOR MATTERS.

Army Officers Who Have Neither War Nor Volunteer Record-A Poor Showing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.-In connection with the consideration of merits of the applicants for appointment to the two vacancies in the quartermaster's department, Secretary Proetor has had prepared a table giving the length of war and volunteer service of the various first lieutenants of the army. This table shows some interesting facts. Of the twenty-four regiments of infantry, eight of them, the First, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth, contain no first lieutenants with any war or volunteer record; of the ten regiments of cavalry, the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Tenth contain no veteran first lientenants, and the First Regiment of Artillery has none. In all the army there are but seventy-three. and the records show that ten of these are incapacitated for further service. First Lieutenant Frank Thorp, of the Fifth Artillery, has a record of twenty-three years and five months of volunteer and war service, the longest on the rolls. First Lieutenant Wm. Gerlach, of the Third Infantry, has been longer in the service than any other officer of the same rank—thirty-three years and eight months—but nearly nine years of that time was an enlisted man, and most all of it in the regular army. Within the next ten or a dozen years the army will lose the last of the first lieutenants who are veterans of the late war.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. - Charles Porter and wife, of Michigan City, are here. Mrs. Charles H. Hoover, of Rochester, Ind., and Mrs. Nettie B. Foltz, of New Cas-

tle, Pa., are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin M. Elliott, at their residence, No. 921 Twenty-second street,

Miss Eliza Massey, of Vincennes, Ind., who is visiting her friend, Mrs. A. S. Taber, will probably remain in the city until the holidays.

Mr. J. B. Curtis, of Indianapolis, and bride, formerly Miss Jeanette Cutter, of Morristown, N. J., are at the Ebbitt.

Miss Jannette Halford has returned to the city from the West, and there with her

Miss Jannette Halford has returned to the city from the West, and has, with her parents, spent the past week as the guest of the President and Mrs. Harrison, where they will remain until Mr. Halford's health is sufficiently restored to permit their moving into their apartments at "The Elsmere." Miss Jannette has decided to abandon her previous intention of entering the society of the capital during the coming season, and has already entered upon a year's course of study at Mrs. Somers's academy. To-day's Post says that Mr. James N. Huston, United States Treasurer, has been having his house, on the Columbia road, newly decorated and refurnished, and it will soon be opened with hospitable intent.

SOUTH AMERICANS AT CHICAGO.

A Visit to Armour's Mission and Kindergarten, and a Drive Along Michigan Avenue.

CHICAGO. Oct. 20 .- The Sabbath day was indeed a day of much-needed rest to the delegates to the international American congress. Eighteen days ago they started from the city of Washington. Since that day they have been speeding with lightday they have been speeding with lightning rapidity through the vast territory of
the United States, tarrying but long enough
in the populous cities and busy towns on
their route to get a glimpse of their wealth,
and resources, and future prospects, and
yet, to-day, as the Nation's guests from the

"I have only seen the published letter as
it appears in the Post, of this city, and I object to the construction conveyed in the
head-lines to the effect that I defied Secretary Noble on the subject of re-rating, or
on the question of dominant authority in
the administration of the Pension Bureau.
I did submit to him, in an unofficial letter, far South scanned the itinerary of the excursion, they saw, with astonishment, that they had traversed less than half of the distance over which the penderous driving-wheels of their engine must roll before the long journey is ended. To be sure, their accommodations comprise everything that human ingenuity can devise to alleviate, the people with whom they have been thrown in contact have been most considerate of their welfare, and programmes for their entertainment have been promptly abridged or otherwise modified to meet the slightest suggestion; but, nevertheless, the last week has been most exhausting in its demands upon the physical strength of the delegates, and they welcomed the announcement that to-day they were at liberty to rest. Consequently few of the party were seen at the breakfast tables this morning, and it was well along toward noon before a majority of them deserted their beds, and appeared in the lobby of the hotel where they are stopping. Carriages had been kept in waiting by the reception committee, and such of the excursionists as felt inclined were driven along the lake front or on other attractive places.

After dinner about thirty of the party were taken in charge by the local committee and escorted to the Armour Mission and Kindergarten, where fifteen hundred children are cared for; spiritually and materially. The usual Sunday service was in progress when they entered the building, and after listening to some hymns they were shown into the kindergarten. There were no demonstrations or departures from the ordinary practices of this school, except that the children had been gotten together on Sunday, instead of a week day, but it may safely be said that upon no other occasion during their journey were the delegates more deeply interested than when the 750 little tots, neatly but plainly attired, whispered, first, the words and then sang, in small infant voices and with such expression as the teacher's warning finger could inspire, of the mother dove and her little ones and of the baby's birthday.

"These children are just from the mother's breast," said an impulsive member, who comes from the Argentine Republic, "and nature is their first book," and he pointed to a dove which soared with outstretched wings above the teacher's head.

The visitors reluctantly turned their backs upon the little school to inspect the dispensary attached to the mission, and to look at the rows of substantial and wellappointed residences whose rental goes toward maintaining the mission. The car-riages were again called into requisition, and the distinguished visitors were taken on a long drive along Michigan avenue, where they saw how Chicago's wealthy men live, and so on back to their hotel and

This evening, at the suggestion of those in charge, the delegates were left undisturbed for rest.

CONSIDERS HIMSELF SANCTIFIED.

Vincennes Minister Who Wants to Anoint the

Sick-Denouncing Newspapers and Fairs. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 20 .- For three or four weeks Rev. Thomas Keith, of the Baptist Church of this city, has created no small-sized sensation by the vehemence of his denunciation of sin and iniquity in high places, but in several instances he has brought a storm of criticism upon himself. The Sunday before the Knox county fair Rev. Keith prayed that it might rain, that the elements would conspire te destroy the success of the exposition, because it was an ungodly and unrighteous one, in spite of the fact that the best people of the county are stockholders in the association. The fair was a grand success, and the following Sunday Rev. Keith denounced it in the bitterest terms, and even went so far as to cast a reflection as to the manner in which the premiums were given, suggesting bribery, etc. To-day he went further, and preached a sermon on the effects of bad literature, and declared his members should not read the city newspapers, as there was not a Christian among the editors thereof. He also expressed his contempt for "Robert Elsmere" and George Eliot's works, and said they were injurious to the minds of God-loving people. Rev. Keith has professed sanctification, and was taken to task for it by the Baptist assembly while recently session here. His assault on newspapers is remarkable and almost too personal to be of service in the light of a religious criticism. He thinks Christian people should not support a worldly news-paper published by worldly men. His thought is remarkable for its novelty and originality, to say the least. Some of the newspapers are charging him with seeking newspaper notoriety. In his morning sermon, Rev. Keith also announced that he would hold a special meeting next Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to offer up prayer for the sick, and, that he would be prepared to anoint those who desired it.

An Aged Minister's Change of Faith. NEW YORK, Oct. 20 .- Rev. John Mc-Dowell Leavitt, D. D., who, after forty-one years' service as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church has withdrawn to become a Reformed Episcopalian church minister, preached this morning on his reasons for doing so, in the First Reformed Episcopal Church. Dr. Leavitt declared that he had been practically forced into his present position, and his action was the outcome of a long and persistentlyfought battle between the tenets of the Protestant Episcopal church and the dictates of his own conscience. His widest difference from the church was on the supremacy of the Scriptures as the sole rule of faith. The baptismal office was, he said, in direct contradition to the article and homily on this point, for the reason that while the office asserts the regeneration of the infant in baptism, the Scriptures are silent on the subject.

The First Giraffe Born in Captivity. CINCINNATI, Oct. 20 .- The female giraffe at the Zoological Garden, in this city, brought forth a young male giraffe this forenoon.
This is said to be the first born in captivity in America. Managers of the Zoological Garden say that none have been born in captivity elsewhere except in London, and none there since 1877. The youngster at the Zoo is nearly five and a half feet high, and his estimated weight is 150 pounds.

An Unofficial Letter, in Which the Question of Authority Is Discussed.

Exception Taken to Several Statements of the Secretary and a Further Explanation Made of the Re-Rated Pension Cases.

Report of the Special Examiners Appointed to Investigate the Bureau.

Many Cases Re-Rated on Mere Opinion, Witheut Regard to Previous Rulings-A Practice That Is Called Specially Mischievous.

TANNER TO NOBLE.

The Ex-Commissioner Replies to Certain Strictures on His Pension Office Methods.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- In an interview yesterday relative to the subject-matter of Secretary Noble's letter, of July 24, to him. Commissioner Tanner made the following

question which arose in my mind, as to whether the power to put to the test a pension which might be under suspicion of having been granted in excess, rested in the hands of the Secretary or of the Commissioner, and I quoted to him the section of the Revised Statutes which had raised that question in my mind; but in submitting that question to the Secretary for his decision, I did it in the most courteous and respectful manner of which I was capable. In order that there may be no further misconception of my action, I quote my letter

"BUREAU OF PENSIONS, WASHINGTON, July 11, 1889. [Unotficial.]

"To the Honorable Secretary of the Interior: "My Dear Sir-In continuance of the conversation had in the interview I solicited day before yesterday, I desire to say to you—and I put it before you as an evidence of my absolute good faith in this matters—that, upon looking into the law bearing upon the duties and powers of the Commissioner of Pensions, I find that which I confess, surprises me, viz.: That if I am capable of properly construing the plain letter of the law, while the Secretary of the Interior has the power to reverse the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions on appeal by a claimant against whom the Commissioner has decided, or, on the other hand, if, for any reason, it be held that the claimant has been granted too much pension, the Commissioner himself is the only person who has the power to call a halt and reduce the pension. I confess it strikes me as a manifest incongruity It should be remedied at the next session of Congress, and I call your attention to it now for the purpose of dealing with the ten cases of claimants who hold positions in this office whose claims have been subject of consultation between us. The law I refer to you will find as follows:

"Section 3.—That Sections 4771, 4772 and 4773, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for biennial examinations of pensioners, are hereby repealed; provided, that the Commissioner of Pensions shall have the same power as heretofore to order special examinations, whenever, in his judgment, the same may be necessary, and to increase or reduce the pension according to right and justice; but in no case shall a pension be withdrawn or reduced exupon sworn testimony, except as to the certifi-cate of the examining surgeon.-Approved June

"I desire to say right here that, if you will turn to the section named—and I hope you will—I will accept your construction of the statute as loyally as I would the official opinion of the Attorney general of the United States. If you hold that I have read the law correctly, I want to say to you that I have such regard for my official and per-sonal reputation and the reputation of this bureau that I shall not permit those cases to re-main as they are at present, but shall order each one of the claimants for medical examination before men whose word upon medical points will be unchallenged when stated, and shall stop at nothing which shall keep all the taint of suspicion from the action of this office. I have already had all other cases of persons connected with this office which have been acted upon since I took charge of it reviewed by three men of long ex-perience in pension matters, which three men were selected by the chief clerk and the chief of the board of review, and they report that, out of twenty-four cases, one case is broadly open to suspicion, and two reasonably so. You can rest assured that these three cases will be probed to

"I do not propose, in any event, to have an honogable lifetime smirched in the slightest degree at this period of my existence, and where I may find well-founded reasons for believing that I have been imposed upon and misled, I shall be quick to recommend the condemnation merited by the parties concerned. "I simply desire to add, furthermore, that, since

our interview night before last, I have made a comparison of action in these cases with that taken by my predecessor in a similar class of cases, and I find that the comparison is entirely favorable to the present administration. I shall be happy to lay these cases before you at any time when it may suit your convenience. JAMES TANNER." "Very truly yours,

"The honorable Secretary, in his letter, lays great stress upon Section 469812, of the Revised Statutes, in connection with the question of re-rating, which section reads: "That except in cases of permanent, specific disability, no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate, and establishing the same, made under the pending claim for in-

"It is proper that I should state that when I took office as Commissioner, I found that, on the question of re-rating the office was, and had been since March 23, 1886, operating in accordance with a decision rendered on that date by the Hon. Geo. A. Jenks, then Assistant Secretary of the Interior. In the case of Charles A. Watson, of the First Regiment of Ver-mont Infantry, Mr. Jenks, whose ability as a lawyer will be questioned by no well-informed man, in broad terms declares that if in any case adjudicated under the act of March 3, 1879, the arrears of pension were not graded according to the pensioner's disability, neither Section 409812, nor any other provision of the law prohibits a re-adjudication of the case.' The claimant's contention was in part for pension on account of sun-stroke, but he made no claim for that disability until fifteen years after his discharge. Mr. Jenks states that, while the presumption from the fact that he made no claim for pension on account of disability from sunstroke until fifteen years after his discharge is not in favor of the view that the disability was great, still he holds that he should have opportunity to show the extent of his disability during that period since his discharge; and he adds: 'If the evidence should show that for any portion of the time since his discharge he has been disabled in a degree greater than for which he was pensioned, the pension for that period should be increased, as to correspoud with the degree of disability.

"The legal contention I leave to those eminent gentlemen, Secretary Noble and the late Assistant Secretary Jenks. Mr. Jenks's ruling was law through the department until it was revoked, and I must say that in so far as it permits a man who has been disabled in the service of the country to prove that disability and receive the compensation which the law provides, I am in hearty accord with it. If Secretary Noble sees fit to construe statutes so as to make them less liberal to the soldier than did his eminent Democratic predecessor, the responsibility must rest with him, and I am not willing that while so doing he shall, unchallenged, arraign

so doing he shall, unchallenged, arraign me as operating without reason and beyond the pale of the law.

"Various statements have been published over the country about the vast number of claims of employes of the Pension Office which have been acted upon during my incumbency of the commissionership. The fact is that there were but thirty-three of them, all told. I have been informed that there are nearly seven hundred soldier employes in the Pension Office, so the public can judge as well as I how much foundation there is regarding the point of numbers for the criticism passed upon the office in that respect. Suffice it to say that these four gentlemen, men of long experience in the office and of acknowledged character and capacity, in their report to me on the